INVENTIONS OF THE ENEMY.

We warn not only our own particular readers but our Whig friends all over the country, to be upon their guard against the stratagems of the opposite party, from whose fair and open hostility they have nothing to apprehend in the present campaign. Of these stratagems we discover one in the "Union" of yesterday (Sunday) morning, in the shape of a letter from New Orleans, the object of which is sufficiently explained in the following ex-

"NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1848. "To the Editor of the Union :

GENTLEMEN : The Whigs of this city were thrown into a state of the greatest confusion, if not consternation, at the intelligence received here yesterday that Gen. TAXLOR had indignantly rejected the nomination he received from the Philadelphia Convention, from a consideration of the circumstances under which it was effected. He stated that he never intended to submit his pretensions to the Presidency to the say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in deliberations of any convention whatever, whether Whig or Democratic; that, as he would not have considered himself bound by the decision of the Whig Convention, no one was authorized to bring his name before that body, and that he repudiated its action in his behalf, &c.

" From this it would appear that Gen. TAYLOR repudiates a Whig nomination, and that consequently that party has no candidate in the field. Among the other auguries of success, which are furnished us by the strength of our principles and our men, the confusion which this event must produce in the ranks of our opponents is not among the least gratifying and important. What will be the effects among the Whigs of this extraordinary development time only can tell. Perhaps a new convention, perhaps a scrub race among all their aspi-

"In a few days you will not fail to have all the particular in a form less questionable and freer from doubt than any which can be framed at this moment. You may rely, however, upon the statements herein made as being substantially if not literally true. It is said that when Gen. Taylor receives the official notification of his nomination his response will publicly express the views and sentiments which are here-

Upon this palpable ruse "the Union" gravely comments, taking care, however, to protect itself by an if, as thus:

"In case this statement turns out to be true, the · Whigs will best decide for themselves whether \* they will stand by a nomination which has been ' palmed upon them by a fraud."

it is very clear, from the following notice of a similar story got up in New Orleans, that, if there is any "fraud" in regard to this matter, it is perpetrated by the opponents at New Orleans of the election of Gen. Taylor :

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 24. "GENERAL TAYLOR .- A ridiculous and silly re-

port has been actively circulated in this city that Gen. TAYLOR had written a letter and sent it here for publication, repudiating the nomination of the Convention at Philadelphia, and denying the explanations given by the Louisiana Delegation in that body respecting his views. The story is too ment was bailed with applause. · absurd for a moment's belief, but as it has been 4 so is a sheer fabrication.

cratic contemporaries to have a little patience until will not detain you longer, but will proceed to read the com-General TAYLOR's letter, in reply to the official ' announcement of his nomination, is published. It will not be much longer before it appears, and their . from all further anxiety on the subject.

"That letter will be the test whether he accepts or repudiates the nomination at Philadelphia, and we hope will put at rest, once and forever, all went for Old Rough and Ready. rumors of this kind, got up, propagated, and exag-· gerated by his enemies, who, like drowning men, are catching at straws, in the vain hope that they Gen. Taylor, and that he would receive the vote of the State gress."-Letter to Capt. Al-"can injure him or alienate his friends.

"Nothing more plainly indicates the actual tre-4 mor that prevails among his opponents than the \* mor that prevails among his opponents that it said, not so much for the purpose of mixing a validity with which they snatch at the slightest as to give in his adhesion and co-operation, in his humble way, rumor which they think can be distorted to his " prejudice."

says, in allusion to the same flimsy story :

agreed with the Whig party in the cardinal prin- probation, after adopting the following resolutions : ciples which it professes, and which were ably set forth in the Allison letter, that occasioned the enter assembled, holding at heart the honor and prosperity of our country, and studious of the permanent happiness of National Convention. To the platform of Whigh

GEN. TAYLOR AND GEN. HARRISON. In a casual conversation the other day with a gentleman who served with Old Rough and Ready in the Florida war, he related the following, which transpired in 1840, during the Harrison campaign.

On the arrival of the northern mails, the officers were in the habit of meeting at Gen. TAYLOR's marquee, to discuss the news. The General being marquee, to discuss the news. a Whig, took the National Intelligencer, and Ma jor GARLAND, a Locofoco, the Washington Globe. On one of these occasions, Gen. TAYLOR found in the Intelligencer an account of one of the Mammoth Conventions held in honor of Old Tip, and he remarked, " This, gentlemen, is what I like to see." "But," promptly responded the Major, "General Harrison is a Northern man, and an abo-"No matter," replied the General, litionist !" "he is an honest man, and unaccustomed to the wiles and intrigues of partisans. The great mass of the people—the honest and intelligent of all parties—are rallying in his support, and, sir, my word for it they are on the right track."

Cleveland Herald

Worse TRAN A WRIG .- The Washington Union says "The man who goes for sectional or geographical parties, is virtually worse than a Whig."

TROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF JUNE 25. The undersigned, whose names are affixed to the

card hereto appended, make this publication at the special instance and request of General Zachary PAYLOR himself. From sundry articles which have appeared in several of the public journals of the city of New Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to in 1840. The hero of Buena Vista stands now understand that persons claiming to speak for him have produced the impression that he is not satis-fied with what Judge Saunders, and the other members of the Louisiana delegation to the National Whig Convention who acted with him, saw fit to say and do in that body in his (Gen. Taylor's) behalf, and that he repudiates such acts and sayings. Did these rumors and reports affect only himself, Gen. TAYLOR would not trouble the public concerning them; but as they affect, whether so intended or not, the good report and candor of gentlemen whose partiality for him has made them objects of reproach and suspicion, he feels constrained, by a sense of duty and justice, to authorize them to be

met by a distinct and peremptory denial. A CARD .- We are authorized by Gen. Taylor to the Whig Convention lately assembled at Philadelphia meets with his entire, full, and unequivocal approbation. That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt, that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands.

BALIE PEYTON. LOGAN HUNTON.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING .- A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Whig nominees for President and Vice President of the United States, and the Whigs in general of the city, assembled last evening in Canal street, agreeably to a pre-arranged call. The meeting was rganized as follows:

organized as follows:

President—William DeBuys.

Vice Presidents—G. Burke, S. D. McNeil, James Lilly,
Manuel Blasco, M. Musson, C. Roselius, H. Gobet, Joseph
Barnes, J. L. Thielen, Louis L. Beau, Felix Gorstall, A.
Piernas, jr., St. C. Guinaul, G. De Feriet, W. C. C. Claiborne, John Leeds, E. Johns, Jas. Roach, G. C. Lawrason,
Isaac F. Stockton, J. W. Stanton, J. U. Lavillebeuvre, J.
A. Roberts, F. Bouligny, M. J. Garcia, W. S. Mount, Jas.
H. Adams, W. C. Goodrich, Dr. Jas. Jones.

Secretaries—L. Sere, Charles M. Waterman, Joseph SoJoness, J. P. Kay.

As the several officers appeared upon the platform and its true theory. The personal were recognised they were greeted with tokens of welcome opinions of the individual who

Mr. DEBurs stated to the assemblage the object of the meeting, and that they would be addressed by the Hon. P.
W. FARRAR. That gentleman then came forward and adplicy. Upon Upon ressed the meeting, after stating that it would also be ad-With a due sense of the interest which our ven-erable neighbor takes in the welfare of the Whigs, it is very clear from the following notice of a simple state of the will state of the welfare of the welfare of the welfare of the will state of the welfare of the welf speaker then went on to express his confidence that for the Whigs there was "a good time coming," when led on by the victorious chief, Gen. Taylor. He spoke with fervor upon the character of Gen. Taylor, and also expressed his expected and carried out by the Executive."—Letter to Capt. miretion of the character of Mr. CLAY, whom, he said, he Allison. never could approach without feelings of admiration and gratitude, swelling his heart almost to bursting. Upon the conclusion of his brief remarks he moved for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of draughting a series of resolutions expressive of the will of the people; and a committee was appointed accordingly.

The President then stated that Col. BALLE PETTON had a communication to make from Gen. Taylor; which approunce-

Col. PETTON then came forward and spoke as follows: I widely circulated, and has of course found its way rise, not for the purpose of addressing you, but to read a cominto the Democratic and neutral Democratic press, munication authorized to be published by Gen. Taylor in rewe notice it merely to say that Gen. TAYLOR has lation to a subject which has caused some little misunderwritten no such letter, nor authorized any publi- standing in the city. In company with several friends I have - cation of the kind, and the report that he has done been up to Baton Rouge, and we found "the old man" as caim as he always is upon the eve of a great battle, more so-We request our Democratic and neutral Demo-licitous for his friends than for himself. [Applause.] But I munication which we are authorized to state. [This communication is given above.]

Mr. Jourson, of Pennsylvania, then rose and addressed minds will, we can assure them, be then relieved the assembly. In the course of his remarks he stated with confidence that the State of Pennsylvania would give Gen. to interpose his veto is a high Taylor at least ten thousand majority. He was a Democrat, but had enough of Mr. Polk and Polk doctrines, and went for Old Rough and Ready. Taylor at least ten thousand majority. He was a Democrat,

Mr. Rexnolus, of New York, was next introduced to the meeting by Col. Peyton. He expressed his confidence in gress."—Letter to Capt. Al-

in support of the illustrious here and statesman who has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the To the same effect, under the head of "Weak United States. His preference for Mr. Clay was well known; be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the inventions of the enemy," the New Orleans Bee but his single opinion, nor the opinion of any one man, should morrow, are perhaps not says, in allusion to the same flimsy story:

weigh against the will of the majority. He dwelt with much best test of fitness for off "Gen. Taylor's course heretofore has proved that he is a man whose word is to be trusted with implicit faith. He makes no assertions to which he does not stand. He assumes no position to can war, accusing him of concentrating in his own person the American people have not which he does not inflexibly adhere. He has power of the purse and the sword, and adopting measures untime and again-in the Ingersoll letter, in the Al- authorized by Congress of the greatest importance. Our space lison letter, in his private conversations, and in will not permit us to give even the briefest synopsis of Mr. \* public declarations—proclaimed himself a Whio. Hunt's speech, or of the eloquent remarks of S. S. Parriss,

The announcement was not lightly made, and will Esq., and others who followed him. The very large meeting not be withdrawn. It was the knowledge that he broke up in good order, with the usual demonstrations of ap-

National Convention. To the platform of Whigh the people, the union of the States, and Zachary Taylor and ment, do approve of the nominations of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore for President and Vice President of the LOR will most cordially subscribe, and we venture United States, made by our Whig brethren in their Conven-

firm and adopt as our own men of tried integrity, of high practical ability, of known patriotism, and pure republican principles, and eminently qualified each for the respective sphere to which he is recommended, and that both of them are alike equal to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various duties of those high offices, and to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the more during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the various during the election of a far worse can be used to the w

orefathers with wisdom and with patriotism.

Resolved, That we will use all industry, honest and effective have been inflicted upon this Union." tive power, and open but just means, to accomplish at the bal-lot-box the filial adoption of these distinguished nominations, and for that purpose recommend a speedy and harmonizing or-ganization of our friends, and a bold and candid speed to the

TAYLOR AND HARRISON.

PROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. On reading the late letter of General TAYLOR to Captain Allison I was forcibly impressed with the milarity of the " great cardinal principles" therein

avowed to those advocated by General HARRISON precisely upon the same grounds then taken and

GEN. TAYLOR. "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mete President of a party. I would en-deavor to act independent of Letter to Capt. Allison.

SECOND. The President should not be the source of legislation.

GEN. TAYLOR. "I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative departfrom this cause, I thought our may happen to occupy the subject of the tariff, the cur-

lergoing a great change from adopted the opinion that the is true theory. The personal Presidential office was the control the action of Congress at war with every principle of upon questions of domestic the constitution, and of deep

THIRD. The veto power.

GEN. TAYLOR. "The power given by the enstitution to the Executive

FOURTH. Campaign pledges.

GEN. TAYLOR. "Crude impressions upon natters of policy, which may

"A better guaranty for the correct conduct of a chief macharacter and the course of his former life than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful conthe subjects upon which the Legislature may be called to should be required, if required at all, of the candidates for not to give me their suffrages. Congress."-Letter to Whige of the New York Legislature.

"Of late years the corrupting system of requiring pledges has heen adopted. The Pre-sidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and see the result. It re mains for you, my fellow citizens, to arrest this course of things."-Speech at Dayton.

the prediction that his letter of acceptance will a satisfy every Whig in the Union that in the Hero of Buena Vista the Whig party will have a faithful and a true-hearted champion."

The Haverhill (N. H.) Gazette, a paper which did not come readily into the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Convention was a firm and an honest obedience on the part of the delegates to the undoubted wishes of the country, and they deserve the commendation due to faithful agents for the judicious and manly response they have made to the choice and ganization to put down the Whig candidate, and in effect to aid the election of General Cass. After affections of the people.

Resolved, That we recognise in the candidates we here conspeaking of the duty of those who enter a Con-

becomes enlightened statesmen, the policy of this country, as a separate organization to oppose the election of acted upon and transmitted by testament to us from the Pathy of the Republic, and that we believe, smrong other blessings of which our country stands now so much in need, that we shall have restored to it the pure and simple days that inspired our forcefathers with wisdom and with receiving the party. Without the swilling and that party neither Tayras Polls now the single party is from South Carolina from the most calemitous war—that most dreadful of evils—that threatened to overpower us in the Oregon question.

Sir, I like, when I speak of results, to trace them gradually, as I would a vast estuary along the windings of a rivulet till I come to the fountain-head, and show from whence the mighty trade partially victorious in 1844 by the indirect, but no less as I would a vast estuary along the windings of a rivulet till remain the liberty party. Without the auxiliary I come to the fountain-head, and show from whence the mighty

> The Vermont Watchman, which hesitated for a long time. has at last run up the Whig flag of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, and in a long and able editorial of six columns, gives its rea-

ons for so doing. ciudes its article thus :

maintained by old Tippecanoe, the nominee of the Whig National Convention. Let us institute the comparison:

First. The President should not be the slave or party.

The President should not be the slave or party.

The President should not be the slave or party.

The President should not be the slave or party.

lo give an excuse, and an excuse which in logic as completely cuts him out from the record as ever was. Why? That after the intimations for a preliminary step, this House, this House, this House, this Congress, or rather the last House and Congress, appropriated \$30,000 for a site, (which he confissess inadequate for the purpose, and which after advisement he tells you proved so,) what is his conclusion? That the whole matter was taken out of his hands it that this House in rits wisdom has commenced the work, and supersed ed the necessity of this executing the resolution of the Senate.

And yet with all that he tells you be cannot recommend it. Sir, it is perhaps a strange thing in these days, when it he party rallics around men—and men must be partisants or expelled—for a man to rise in this hall and appeal from a decision of the Executive (for the decision is his) to the representatives to the people. There was a time when it sounded not strange to the ears of men that such an appeal should be made; but now, when all are for a party and none are for it is State, as humble being dare not now express opinions to the great. But, sir, I will endeavor to bring back, if I can, to this House, to this assembly of representatives, to this collection of entrusted delegates, the consideration of the rights of a people, and put them in opposition to the abitrament of the lotter of the preventatives to this collection of entrusted delegates, the consideration of the rights of a people, and put them in opposition to the abitrament of the search of a people of the search of the preventatives, to this collection of entrusted delegates, the consideration of the rights of a people, and put them in opposition to the abitrament of the search of a people of the search of the preventatives to this collection of entrusted delegates, the consideration of the rights of a people, and put them in opposition to the abitrament of the search of a people of the search of the preventage of the people of the search of the preventage of the p

whose interests are involved in the question; against the in-telligent mechanics, who are able to measure the length and readth and capacity of a building, and to place his ipse dixit

against my constituents.

Sir, again I say, in the sincerity of my heart, I acquit Mr. Walker. This is but another of the series of acts of this Ad-Walker. This is but another of the series of acts of this Administration to the citizens of Charleston. I speak not in vague declamation, but for every sentence uttered I shall bring the weight of fact. Sir, it has so happened that it was the fortune—or perhaps, to my constituency, the misfortune—to the people of the country the boon was given that Carolina—I speak not of the State, but of one of her sons that represented the State, and in that lost not sight of the great intermentous times in which they will be called to act.

Resolved, That the party now in power, through their conditions and instrumentality differ from that of the third party in 1844? The analogy is

aid of that party neither Texas, Polk, nor the War could stream has gushed. Sir, the Oregon question was made the subject of an inaugural, in which the President of the United subject of an inaugural, in which the President of the United States told the people of the country—and particularly the excited population of the West—that our title to Oregon was unquestionable, to be maintained, never to be relinquished. Excited as that population was, ardent to retain that country as they exhibited themselves by subsequent action to be, her young men, and her staid orators, and her experienced politically. The news from France, received by the Cambria, is of an unexpected and unpleasant character. It seems that the words "Napoleon" and "glory" are not forgotten by the French populace, and that the presence of Lovie Napoleon has excited a feel-We see that A Wate.—The Washington Union any sections or geographical parties.

"The man who goes for sectional or geographical parties."

This is a very candid confession on the part of the Union, who, of course, does not believe that the Wings are guilty of narrow geographical partialities of the Union, who, of course, does not believe that the Wings are guilty of narrow geographical partialities of the Union, who, of course, does not believe that the Wings are guilty of narrow geographical partialities worse than a Whig. The Whigs are governed by the great principles of their candidate, who say.

"I have nothing to serve but any country."—Mir.

"I have nothing to serve but any country."—Since and permanent Government on free principles can be established in that country.—Boston Journal.

"I have nothing to serve but any country."—Since and permanent Government on free principles can be established in that country.—Boston Journal.

"The service that the serve was a regular to the efforts of the conversal to serve we enter upon it cheer.

There is a very candidate, who said a serve was true, depth of feelings, it to contrary, it is stated thus:

"The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

There is a very candidate, who said to government on the trusted when Journal."

"The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon it cheer.

The course is clear; we enter upon the meeting of Congress. Dining at a table at which most of

The state of the control of the cont

to this House, to this assembly or representation of the rights of a people, and put them in opposition to the arbitrament of this case by the higher power as they assume.

Sir, Mr. Walker, without inquiry, without investigation, as the Senate demanded, dares to tell this House that the building asked for is not essential; an opinion formed without inspection, for he has not been there; without information, for he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion contrary to the munifor he refused to collect it; an opinion formation, and his name together" would sink "to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection would never be able to drag him forth." He withed under the denunciations of one on this floor, (Mr. Doveras,) who declared here that, after the conversations he had held officially declared here that, after the conversations he had held officially declared here that, after the conversations he had held officially with Mr. Poik, if he deserted one inch of that territory he was a fraitor. He felt and writhed under these accumulated was a truitor. He felt and writhed under these accumulated expressions of indignation. But the die was cast, the deed was done; but he who caused it to be done, he who opposed him in the midst of his strength, and rescued the country from the abyss, was never, xxxxx to be forgotten or forgiven. Sir, he thought to overthrow the colossal virtue and position of that great man. He knew it could not be done by the outward force, the vim, or the energy of his own action; but he well knew that the noblest castle that swells up in its am I speak not of the State, but of one of her sons that represented the State, and in that lost not sight of the great interests of the confederacy—that this country was eaved by the intellect and the moral force and the daring efforts of a Senator from South Carolina from the most calamitous war—that most dreadful of evils—that threatened to overpower us in the Oregon question.

Sir, I like, when I speak of results, to trace them gradually, as I would a vast estuary along the windings of a rivulet till down—I complain not—the first act was to destrock the same and the first thing that was a long the windings of a rivulet till down. done—I complain not—the first act was to destroy the navy yard at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, which Mr. Ven Buren, whom they once idolized—and let me say that he is a gentleman so far as my intercourse has been with him—which Mr. Van Buren, whom they now revile, after due consideration and consulation with the Board and the Secretary of the Navy, granted to my city; a position recommended peculiarly for its ability to fit and outfit vessels on account of its live oak and its full long-leafed pines; a position the only one between the Gulf, with all its storms, and Cape Hatteras, on the North Carolina coast, with its dreaded gales; a position the best calculated to save our navy when runs a position the best calculated to save our navy when running, the month of September, from the ruins and distresses which accumulate around other vessels, and which threaten them. But coolly, without apology, without inquiry, twice was it struck, and the only one that was struck, from the roll of the

the heads begin to be heavy; the vines are covered with grapes and flowers; the grains are abundant, and already, in many parts of the country, it has been necessary to mow the arti-ficial prairies, where the luzerne, the sain foin, and the clover begin to suffer from excess of vegetation.

There is considerable of a breeze in the Chicago district (in Hinois) with regard to the next Congressmen. Hon. John Wentworker, the incumbent, has the regular nomination; but a Judge Thomas is to run stump, and it is given out that he will be elected by Whig votes, there being no Whig candidate in the field. If so, we trust the Whigs will know what they are to get by it, and not sell themselves for a kick, which is their usual pay in such cases. They may not like "Long John," but in our view "handsome is that handsome does," and John has behaved quite well in Congress for a Locofco
[New York Tribune.

Missing.—Mr. E. A. Cook, a respectable merchant in Milk street, Boston, left his residence, at the Winthrep House, on Tuesday last, for New York, having with him about \$12,000 in money. Nothing has been heard of him since, and he cannot be traced to New York. It is feared that he may have met with foul play.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—A small steamboat arrived at Springfield (Mass.) on Wednesday, by railroad, from Worcester, with her machinery on board ready for business. She is designed as a canal tow boat, and has her wheel in her centre, so that she can run through a canal without causing a swell and washing down the banks, which has hitherto been the great objection to the use of steam on canals. Her peculiar construction is the invention of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, who acquired a wide-spread reputation a year or two ago as the great "shot at." We suggest to the New Yorkers the propriety of running their steamships by way of Boston and Springfield in future, so as to avoid the fogs on the Sound, and the shoals about Nantucket, &c.—Springfield Post.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GAS .- In St. Louis, on the TERRITELE EXPLOSION OF GAS.—In St. Louis, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, three loud explosions, like explosions of gunpowder, were heard in a four-story stone building on the levee, occupied by J. & W. Finney. The building was very much injured from the foundation to the roof. Upon inquiry the explosions were found to have been caused by the building becoming filled with gas from a breakage of the pipe in the street. Of the three persons in the building, two were thrown into the street without being much hurt, but the other, a German, was shockingly burnt and lacerated.

Another Anti-Rent Outrage was lately perpetrated recently in Wales, (N. Y.) A Mr. Holbrook, of Buffalo, purchased a farm in Wales, twenty miles from Buffalo, and went with the sheriff and another man and took possession, ejecting the occupants of two houses on the farm, named Tanner and Tiffany. In the evening, after the fursiture of the houses was removed, both the houses were attacked by a party of twenty-five or more persons disguised as Indians, and armed with guns and pistols. The attack was made with stones, and the new occupants were finally driven off, and compelled to leave the premises. Several guns were discharged, and Mr. Holbrook's horse was shot and killed.